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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 997



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NATIONAL

JURIST DISCUSSES LAW AND ORDER DECREE

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 38, 19 Sep 79 p 11

[Article by A. B. Sakharov, doctor of juridical sciences and professor:
"The Marks of the Criminal"]

[Text] The decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Improvement of Work To Preserve Law and Order and To Step Up the Fight Against Crime" makes it the task of all government and public organizations and every Soviet citizen to be involved in the effort toward the strictest observance of law and elimination of all attempts to violate it. Today a scholar speaks about certain results in criminological research which could be of practical help in performing the tasks set by the party.

The decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Improvement of Work To Preserve Law and Order and To Step Up the Fight Against Crime," which has just been published, assigns an extremely important task to all lawyers, scholars and practitioners, and the entire Soviet public: to mobilize all efforts to eradicate all violations of law and order, to stamp out crime, and to correct the causes that lead to crime. The social conditions have been created for performing this task. But, as noted in the decree, "there is a lack of purposive orientation, of a comprehensive approach and of unity of action in this effort...."

At the present time, when law enforcement agencies, responding to the decision of the party's Central Committee and taking steps to implement it, are stepping up their work primarily to further improve the prevention of crime, when all government and public organizations are unifying their efforts so as to correct the conditions that are conducive to violations of the law, whatever they might be, it would seem especially important to use all the advances of contemporary science to put this tremendously important work on a solid footing and give it real prospects.

That is why I would like to tell readers about certain results in criminological research conducted by a team of staff scientists of the All-Union

Institute for the Study of the Causes of Crime and for Development of Measures of Crime Prevention (M. M. Bavayev, L. A. Voloshina, V. M. Kogan, V. A. Serebryakova, A. P. Syrov, A. A. Rastegayev, and A. B. Sakharov, who headed the team).

We should mention that the party program relates the eradication of crime to the rise in financial security, cultural level and awareness of the workers, and it regards social prevention to be the principal direction in the fight against crime: that is, elimination of the causes and conditions that are conducive to the committing of crimes.

The research of criminologists conducted on extensive factual material has convincingly confirmed the correctness of this line.

Who is he--the criminal? That "average statistical" offender who has committed a fairly serious offense--so serious that the court has had every reason to deprive him of his freedom for several years? The language of figures is rather eloquent: the figures not only provide rich food for thought, but also make it possible to work out specific crime prevention measures.

The research showed that persons employed at unskilled labor and persons who have relatively short work experience (especially length of service at their last job) are noticeably predominant among those committing crimes as compared to law-abiding citizens (which is the lawyer's term for those who do not violate laws).

Thus there are one-sixth as many persons with high production skills among those committing crimes as there are in the total population; conversely, there are 2.5-fold more workers with low qualifications among offenders. Specialists in adjusting and repairing machines (high qualifications) commit offenses between one-half and one-third as often as those who work on those same machines (medium qualifications) and one twenty-fifth as often as persons engaged in unskilled manual and physical labor.

Among offenders those who have worked less than a year at one job are 4.5-fold more numerous than in the general population, and those whose total length of work service is less than 5 years are nearly 1.5-fold more numerous. The judgments of people who have committed crimes concerning work, the work collective, and relations in the workplace are interesting. These people are far less likely than law-abiding citizens to believe that work which is interesting and demanding is preferable to work which can be done without particular strain. Conversely, there are far more of those who believe that the best job is the one where "the pay is good."

In the opinion of many convicted persons success in one's work and the respect of the collective depend mainly on the ability to handle people, above all superiors, and depends hardly at all on skill, conscientiousness and scrupulousness. They are skeptical about the existence of comradeship and

mutual assistance in the work collective, they do not believe that a man can achieve success and well-being by displaying his abilities to the fullest. All this is indication that the committing of crimes is favored to no small degree by insufficient involvement in production and civic activity, tenuous relations with the work collective, and orientation toward the individualistic rather than the collectivist way of solving personal problems. Indeed we should note that crimes are committed more frequently at small enterprises where work collectives are less well organized.

Specific directions of social crime prevention are sketched out by everything we have said. On the one hand the involvement of everyone, especially young people, in active work activity; constant improvement of their qualifications and skills, providing them prospects for occupational growth and improvement. On the other consistent improvement and equalization of working conditions, improvement of the scientific organization of work, reduction and eventually complete eradication of unskilled heavy physical labor thanks to thorough mechanization and automation of production processes in all sectors of the economy, as provided for in the USSR Constitution.

We should emphasize that in satisfying these requirements and correcting those negative circumstances which are conducive to crime quite an important role is to be played by the management of enterprises and associations, by professional managers, and by public organizations. Creation of a wholesome moral climate in the collective, attention and responsiveness to every worker, concern about his needs and timely assistance can restrain many from going wrong.

A particular "set" of characteristics pertaining to the sphere of their home life is typical of those who commit crimes. It is well known that home life has a very substantial impact on people's consciousness and behavior. At the same time home life is socially the most conservative: this is where many surviving customs and traditions and psychological elements of the petty bourgeois, the provincial and the private propertyowner have been concentrated and are especially vigorous. In the science of criminology there is even a separate group referred to as "domestic crimes"--mostly attacks against the person (murders, physical injuries, insults, slander and so on)--arising out of domestic relations. But the influence of the home and its negative aspects is not confined to these crimes. A sizable portion of vandalism, many cases of theft of state and public property, bribery, crimes against personal property, and crimes of negligence prove to be related in one way or another to adverse and abnormal relations in the home.

Data on the "material" security of criminal offenders have proven to be very eloquent. As we know the things which surround a man in the home can tell a great deal about him. Taken together, these articles reflect less his material opportunities than him himself: his views, his interests and his cultural level. In this connection we reflect on this fact: persons who have committed crimes turn out to have many more (proportionally) things for "diversion" than the general population (tape recorders, radio-phonographs,

accordions, motorcycles, motorboats, and so on), and also more of such things as suites of furniture, furs, jewelry and antiques. It is thus obvious that such persons are characterized by a more clearly pronounced "material orientation," a mercenary disposition, and acquisitive aspirations. This was manifested with particular clarity in the fact that at a comparatively lower level of official earnings and average income per member of the family, they proved to be far better supplied with "status" articles in their household and dress. It is instructive that in response to the question: "What do you think usually motivates people in acquiring something expensive?"--convicted persons usually replied: "The desire to live as well and appear as good as others."

Very interesting data were also obtained on peculiarities in the mutual relations, connections and contacts of those committing crimes. Conflicts and disputes occur approximately twice as frequently in the families of convicted persons as in the families of law-abiding citizens. Criminal offenders are less inclined than law-abiding persons to spend their free time with their family; they were irresistably drawn to their pals and neighbors. What sort of pals did they have? They included sixfold as many persons with a criminal record and twice as many heavy drinkers as in the distribution of the general population. So that people who committed crimes had hardly any intercourse with people typified by cultural needs and interests.

The attitude a man takes toward his leisure time, the way he spends it, has a marked effect on his behavior. It is no accident that quite a few crimes are connected in one way or another with leisure time. Frivolous and socially useless pastimes and diversions fraught with the possibility of various conflicts: courtyard domino and card games, visits to beer halls, bars and refreshment stands and drinking parties--are considerably more common among lawbreakers than among law-abiding citizens. Convicted persons practice such forms of recreation four times as frequently as law-abiding citizens. On the other hand they spent only slightly more than half of their free time regularly reading newspapers and magazines and books, listening to the radio and looking at television.

Forms of behavior in leisure time are a criterion of a man's culture to a considerable extent. The level of intellectual culture is clearly low among most people committing crimes. And this is manifested not only in the way they actually spend their free time, but also in the kind of desires and needs they have in this domain and the use they make of the opportunities they have for civilized pursuits and spiritual enrichment. The research established that after other expenses have been met convicted persons spend half as much as law-abiding citizens to obtain books, to go to the theater and concerts, for tourist excursions, and so on, but on the other hand they spend 2.5-fold more to celebrate holidays, to entertain guests and for drinking. This kind of distribution fully corresponds to the cultural orientation of the groups being compared. In response to the question "How would you use additional money if you had a larger income?" convicted persons mentioned half as often as law-abiding persons that they would buy

books, take trips and tourist excursions, and so on, while five times more frequently they preferred to spend the money "to have a good time" in a restaurant.

Thus a lack of meaningful cultural interests and a primitiveness in spiritual needs are more characteristic in statistical terms of criminal offenders than of law-abiding citizens, and this is manifested in their behavior. It is also instructive that this kind of situation is not to be explained by the fact that lawbreakers have fewer objective opportunities for meaningful pursuits, specifically by a lack of money, but by the primitive nature of their spiritual need and the absence of truly civilized interests and needs. For instance, convicted persons cited a lack of money as an obstacle to civilized pursuits far less frequently than law-abiding citizens, while on the other hand they indicated 1.5-fold more frequently that nothing stood in the way of their organizing their leisure time differently, but they simply did not know how to do it, and, the main thing, they felt no need to do so. If we divide all the possible obstacles to meaningful leisure-time activity into objective (lack of money, domestic concerns, fatigue at the end of the workday, unavailability of public places for civilized recreation, and so on) and subjective, that is, those which depend on the individual (inability to organize his leisure time, lack of friends, inability to get along, and so on), then according to the results of the survey the ratio of objective to subjective obstacles was 4:1 for law-abiding citizens and 1.5:1 for convicted persons.

Criminal offenders are typified not only by a low level of intellectual culture, but also by serious defects in the level of their behavior. Convicted persons, for example, include considerably fewer of those who in cases of some unpleasantness, trouble in their lives, and so on, choose walking, reading, or a hobby as a form of relaxation, but on the contrary included three times as many people who preferred in such cases to drink, to "have fun" in a noisy and lively rampage, or they choose other equally antisocial forms of "distraction," which, as experience has shown, very often directly precede many crimes.

Criminal offenders are considerably more ready than law-abiding citizens to resort to deception, abuse of trust or to other possibilities and to inflict moral or physical harm on others in order to prove they are right, to defend their rights, to resolve some difficulty they face, and so on. Convicted persons are noticeably more inclined than law-abiding citizens to say that one dishonest act deserves another: in a case when they have been unfairly treated, they are 1.5-fold less inclined than law-abiding persons to seek a peaceful resolution of the conflict and 2.5-fold more inclined to find it permissible to use brute force in such cases. The substantial difference in the general level of civilized behavior between criminal offenders and law-abiding citizens was also manifested on the basis of their answer as to whether they considered it possible to justify a man's hitting a woman even in an exceptional situation; a negative answer was given by half of the law-abiding citizens and only one-third of the convicted persons; those who

approved such an action were 1.5-fold more numerous among convicted persons than among law-abiding citizens.

We must emphasize that the distinctions discovered between lawbreakers and law-abiding citizens are statistical in nature; they are not necessarily typical of every criminal and are by no means exceptional among those who do not commit crimes. But they do provide a key to the proper understanding of many questions which need to be answered if we are to be more vigorous and aggressive in combating crime: questions related to strengthening work discipline, improving character building, sensible organization of leisure time, and so on.

Solving these problems is part of working out the strategy of the fight against crime. But in addition to strategy, there is also tactics: everyday practical prevention of every violation of the law and resoluteness in putting a stop to those which occur. There is no room here for any sort of leniency, for references to some sort of "objective conditions," to neglectful upbringing, no room for passing personal guilt and personal responsibility to others.

As rightly emphasized in the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Improvement of Work To Preserve Law and Order and To Step Up the Fight Against Crime," the activity of the organs of the procurator's office, of internal affairs, of justice and the courts, whose responsibility it is to safeguard Soviet legality, the interests of society and the rights of Soviet citizens, needs to be improved in every way. Law enforcement agencies must combat crime determinedly and uncompromisingly and must develop and strengthen relations with work collectives and the community. Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev has pointed out that the party expects of these agencies "still greater initiative, devotion to principle and implacability in the fight against all violations of Soviet law and order."

7045

CSD: 1800

NATIONAL

ROMANOV SPEAKS ON DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LD201655 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 79 pp 1-2 17

[LENTASS abbreviated account of speech by G. V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, at 23 October Leningradskiy Obkom Plenum in Leningrad under the general headline: "Boosting Agriculture Is a Partywide and Nationwide Task!"]

[Excerpts] Comrades!

The mobilizing role of the Communist Party, which is leading the Soviet people's struggle for the successful implementation of economic and social development plans is manifested with new force at the concluding stage of the 10th 5-year plan. Each day brings good news of the labor achievements of industrial and agricultural workers and construction and transportation personnel and all this testifies that all our aspirations and all routine, daily life is subordinated to that most important aim of fulfilling in the best possible way the tasks set by the 25th party congress.

This year saw the 15th anniversary of the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum, which went down as an important landmark in party history and played a major role in the further development and strengthening of Leninist norms of party life and of the principles of party leadership. The entire policy of the CPSU and the practical activity of its Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev are imbued with faith in the creative strength of the masses, create a businesslike atmosphere and set out an integral and profoundly scientific approach toward leadership of the society of developed socialism.

Our party's activity in the international arena is also notable for its purposefulness, consistency and a class approach to modern phenomena. The Soviet party and state delegation's visit to the GDR and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's constructive speech at the celebrations devoted to the GDR's 20th anniversary were an important event of recent times. Describing the Soviet Union's efforts to normalize the international situation, the Communist Party and Soviet state leader submitted new cardinal proposals and

initiatives showing Western politicians that the solution to the deadlock in the matter of disarmament in Europe is via specific actions and that Soviet statements on the wish to reduce military tension are being backed by weighty practical deeds.

Wholly and entirely approving the results of that visit and supporting our party's domestic and foreign policy, Leningraders, like all Soviet people, express boundless gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, who are confidently leading our homeland along Lenin's course.

Comrades!

In insuring its program aims, the CPSU attaches exceptionally important significance to the steady boosting of agricultural production. The line formulated by the CPSU Central Committee March (1965) Plenum was comprehensively developed in the 23d, 24th and 25th party congress documents and in the Central Committee July (1978) Plenum materials. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on measures to further develop agriculture in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone--adopted 5 years ago at the initiative of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev--is an important component of the party's agrarian policy.

In all recent years the party has devoted unremitting attention to the creation of highly productive agricultural zones around the country's major industrial centers. One such zone is Leningradskaya Oblast, which is required to increasingly satisfy the requirements of Leningraders and the population of the oblast's industrial cities with respect to local agricultural produce. As you know, in the last 10 years the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have twice adopted special decisions aimed at implementing this task. One of them--on the intensification of agriculture in Leningradskaya Oblast--covered the period 1968 through 1975 and the other--on the all-round development of this sector--covered the period 1976 through 1980.

Recently the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the further comprehensive development of agriculture in Leningradskaya Oblast in the 11th 5-year plan period. Allow me to dwell on some indicators which this document sets out and which are of important significance in the further economic and social development of the city and the oblast. [9,000-word passage omitted giving detailed sector-by-sector assessment and criticism of agricultural performance in Leningradskaya Oblast]

Comrades!

When examining progress in implementing the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and the Oblast party organization's tasks in the further comprehensive development

of agriculture in Leningradskaya Oblast in the 11th 5-year plan period we must not forget current concerns.

[LD201657] In the countryside today everything is subordinated to successfully concluding the agricultural year and most sovkhozes have already embarked on repairing equipment, preparing seed stocks and transporting fertilizers. The state of affairs in dairy farming has recently been changing for the better. This is primarily so where the winter quartering of livestock has begun efficiently, premises have been prepared on time, technical facilities have been put in order, sufficient fodder has been laid in and delivered to livestock units and its processing insured, and cadres have been sensibly deployed.

Farms in Gatchinskiy, Kirishskiy, Tikhvinskiy and a number of other regions are setting an example here. It is essential to organize matters like this everywhere. It seems to us that the course of livestock wintering must be examined in all party organizations and conditions must be created for highly productive labor among stockmen and for achieving high milk yields. In that way it is possible not only to erase the deficit which has arisen but also to conclude the year with a positive balance in milk.

Nor must party gorkoms and raykoms, local soviet and agricultural organs overlook sources for supplementing farming and livestock output such as the subsidiary plots of Leningradskaya Oblast's largest associations and enterprises and also the individual [individualnyy] sector. The Leningradskiy Oblispolkom has adopted a special resolution on this score and its implementation must be fully insured.

All economic sectors in Leningradskaya Oblast must now be brought up to scratch in earnest. Recently the party obkom bureau analyzed the fulfillment of socialist pledges by collectives at industrial enterprises. On the whole, industry in the city and oblast has met targets for the volume of sales of output and for increasing labor productivity since the beginning of the year. However, a number of enterprises are making inadequate use of production capacities and of material and labor resources and are failing to meet contractual commitments. Construction and transportation workers and personnel in the services sphere have their own problems at the end of the year. Party committees must thoroughly examine the causes of the lag which has been permitted to occur and take exhaustive steps to eliminate shortcomings and to insure the unconditional fulfillment of targets and adopted pledges.

The widespread mounting of socialist competition to give a fitting welcome to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth is intended to contribute toward this goal. Collectives of the Nevskiy factory and optical instrument associations, the Leningrad AES, the Leningrad subway and electrical engineering institute named for the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state have just now launched with a fine initiative. They have accepted and are successfully implementing stepped-up pledges for increased

production volumes and labor productivity, the commissioning of capacities ahead of schedule, the improvement of output quality and the expediting of schedules to create new equipment and to put it into production.

On the eve of the 62d anniversary of Great October many followers of that movement's initiators have appeared. That is only logical. Our city bears the name of the great Lenin. It is the duty of all Leningraders to mark Lenin's jubilee by fulfilling targets ahead of schedule and by new achievements in competition under the slogan "From high quality in each person's work to high efficiency in the collective's labor!"

With the entire country we have entered the closing stage of the 10th 5-year plan. Completely precise targets for our work in the immediate future and in the 11th 5-year plan have now been laid down in respect of the most important directions of economic development, including agricultural production. This makes it possible for party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, soviet and economic organs and all cadres to constantly and exactly bring current work in line with new and more crucial tasks and to persistently shift the emphasis toward further intensification of social production.

Comrades, allow me to assure the party Central Committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the Leningrad party organization and the working people of the city and the oblast will make a worthy contribution to implementing the party's agrarian policy and will make every effort to successfully fulfill the targets of the 10th 5-year plan and the decisions of our Leninist party's 25th congress.

CSO: 1800

NATIONAL

DEVELOPMENT OF HOUSING IN RURAL AREAS

Objections to Village Status

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Aug 79 p 2

[Article by A. Nikitin: "Farm Home"]

[Text] A letter by A. Shatalova, milkmaid on the Khmel'netskiy Sovkhoz, Lipetskaya Oblast, published in the 6 January issue of PRAVDA under the heading "Our Home Is Here," evoked a lively response from our readers. They write about the problems of development of the villages, their architectural countenance, amenities and, finally, about those age-old questions: what should the modern rural home be? How should it be built?

"I have lived a long life in a village house, and I am happy with my fate," writes P. Belyayev from Rostovskaya Oblast. "By my hard work, just as many millions of farmers, I am growing for my fellow man what is perhaps the most valuable thing on earth -- grain!"

The virgin-land experimental-demonstration farm on which the author of the letter works is one of the largest farms on the Don. And although it was established fairly recently, each of the six departments has its own complete communities with schools, clubhouses, libraries, kindergartens, and stores. They have laid out a beautiful park, laid 5,000 meters of sidewalks, and the street lighting is currently being renovated. Every year the farm spends more than 1 million rubles on construction, and approximately one third of this sum on housing. All departments are linked to the central community by telephone and good roads....

M. Dudayev, from the Northern Ossetian ASSR, Yu. Saratov from Bryanskaya Oblast, A. Babushkin from Leningradskaya Oblast, P. Marchenko from Chuvashskaya Oblast, N. Fal'chenko from Sumskaya Oblast, plus many others have written letters to the editor describing the radical changes which have taken place in the countenance of our villages and hamlets in recent years.

But the editor's mail also contains letters of a critical note. Some villages are in a neglected state, write N. Zaslavskiy from Odesskaya Oblast and

Ye. Korolev from Yaroslavskaia Oblast. In many villages construction of clubhouses, stores and housing is proceeding slowly, their finish work is of poor quality, and street facilities are extremely primitive. One's attention is drawn by an abundance of letters in which the readers address the following subject: what villages are to be considered *perspektivnoye* [designated for future development] and which are not? Many readers oppose the employment of such a division.

"The war wiped our village off the face of the earth," writes S. Filin from Lodeynovo Pole. "People returned to find nothing but ashes. Living in dug-outs, they rebuilt the kolkhozes.... And now, when life in the village has become considerably better, many villages on the Svir' River have been designated as *neperspektivnyye* [designated unsuited for future development]: cropland has become meadow, while former meadowland has become choked with brush. This 'unsuited for future development' began with the closing of facilities-lacking schools. Within a year many kolkhoz farmers and their children were forced to abandon their home. Rayon authorities also wanted to close down medical care facilities, but the rural deputies resisted such a move. And now they are planning on closing small stores...."

Readers N. Igoshin from Permskaia Oblast, K. Makeyenko from Donetsk, V. Vorob'yev from Novosibirskaia Oblast, N. Petrov from Moscow, and others condemn such a mechanical process of appearance and proliferation of "*neperspektivnyye*" villages.

"Concrete electric power line towers long ago reached the Hamlet imeni Krupskaya in Timoshevskiy Rayon," writes N. Volkov from Krasnodarskiy Kray. "A water line was laid, and a brickyard constructed. The kolkhoz farmers began building quality homes. It looked like things would be just fine, with a good life for all. But then misfortune struck without warning: this settlement, containing approximately 100 well-built homes, was declared by the kray executive committee to be '*neperspektivnyy*.' Thus began a conflict between the people of this hamlet and the officials of their Kolkhoz imeni Dimitrov...."

The kolkhoz is not yet able to resettle the people of this hamlet to another location, nor would it really make sense to tear down this hamlet, which is situated on a river bend. It does not hinder or impede crop rotation. Inspired by a "fashionable" idea, however, the board struck the hamlet out of all kolkhoz future plans. The clubhouse collapsed. The school was closed, and its building is being sold for scrap. The kindergarten and nursery school have been stripped of their windows and doors.

Such artificial acceleration of the processes of "*neperspektivnost'*" of certain villages should be condemned across the board. This is the question raised by writers Yu. Antoshin from Tul'skaia Oblast, I. Sidorov from Tambovskaya Oblast, I. Zhabinets from Kiev, and V. Mas'ko from Belorussia. In their opinion the matter lies not simply in liquidating small villages but in comprehensive reorganization of the rural community and further improvement in the entire structure of life of kolkhoz peasants and sovkhoz workers. Nor do the readers support such variants as, for example, "secondary" utilization of villages. A. Gr. from Kostromskaia Oblast

replies to a letter from A. Kulikova from the G. I. T. (G. I. T. is the G. I. T. suggests turning empty village houses into vacation homes for city dwellers: "Our village is needed primarily for the farmer, whose job it is to utilize each and every piece of land with maximum return."

What is the answer? "The old village must be intelligently assisted, and a new village be constructed!" reply I. Goncharov from Belgorodskaya Oblast, I. Klimov from Kurganskaya Oblast, and G. Solov'yanov from the USSR. The majority of readers are of the opinion that one should build primarily one-story and two-story houses which are fully equipped with all amenities, with farmstead, containing service buildings for livestock, poultry and personally-owned car. But this by no means signifies a return to the peasant hut, but rather a search for new, modern solutions.

"We must not forget," writes D. Sil'vanov from the city of Gor'kiy, "that today's villager is a highly-educated, highly-cultured individual, a specialist at his job. Collective labor and new social relations are the most important preconditions for renovation of the entire countryside of the Soviet village, and particularly the traditional housing."

D. Sil'vanov and other readers formulate the task: enlist private-individual home builders in solving this problem, more extensively utilize local materials, and show the advantages and direct benefits of voluntary co-operative home building. Last year the Soviet Government introduced new, more favorable terms for extending credit to private owner-builders. Now we must develop architectural designs which would incorporate simultaneously all the specific features of rural life and modern principles of town planning.

Readers note in their letters that unfortunately up to the present time there are few layout designs which fully meet these requirements, for this country's republics possess their own specific features -- both ethnic and climatic. These should be taken into account. L. Laptev from Kholmogorskiy Rayon in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast is of the opinion, for example, that in order to settle the endless debates on what kind of houses to build in the village, designers should more frequently consult with those who will be living in these houses.

In the opinion of V. Vorob'yev from Novosibirskaya Oblast, it is precisely a well-built home with all the amenities which most frequently helps keep people from migrating to the cities: "The rural community should be beautiful not only externally -- in its architectural expressiveness, but should also offer a level of services which are equal to a city's municipal services." This idea is correct, but how should it be implemented in practice?

A partial answer to this Siberian's question is contained in a letter from Ukrainian A. Romanenko from Chernigovskaya Oblast. He tells about the activities of a communal operation set up on the Communist Kolhoz in Melnyanskiy Rayon, which builds and repairs housing. The result of this is that 240 houses, a hospital, a children's combine, and several stores have been erected here in the first three years of the five-year plan.

"A rural community center should not copy the city," writes V. Denisov from Simferopol'. "It is more lightly activity-loaded, and its significance is different. In addition to all else, such centers should become a place for people to get together, and therefore they should be especially attractive and picturesque." But things are sometimes different in practice. V. Tarasenko writes from the town of Shostka that post offices have been located in villages, and they are about to look for a building to house a rayon domestic services combine receiving facility. They found one. Next in line was a location for a pharmacy.... In the opinion of this reader, these services should not be housed in separate buildings but should be incorporate into unified complexes -- attractive, convenient, and economical.

But even this is not enough for today's rural community. Even if it contains all the services and amenities, writes I. Ivanov from the city of Lyubertsy, Moskovskaya Oblast, it may prove to be unattractive to people if it is not linked to town by good roads and by telephone.

Indisputably there are many questions on the way toward optimal solution of the problems of the modern village. Are the tasks realistic? They are! Wherever these questions are given close attention by party committees and economic officials, concern for people's working and living conditions, their occupational and intellectual growth produces the desirable results.

Let us return to the letter from P. Belyayev from Rostovskaya Oblast. Noting that two of the farm's six departments may prove to be neperspektivnyye in the future, nevertheless farm management is not hastening to declare the hamlets on this acreage to be such, for 240 persons reside in them. Nor do the people feel that they are being left out of things. On the contrary, management, the party and trade union organizations are doing everything necessary to correct deficiencies which still exist: to pipe water to every house, and to blacktop the roads....

And we believe that they are proceeding correctly, for a farm's greatest wealth is its people. In time many residents of the two hamlets may change their occupation: shops and plants for processing farm products will be sited here. Agroindustrial integration is developing rather rapidly in this oblast, just as in a number of others.

Some of the questions raised by readers in their letters, comments and articles published under the heading "What the Village Should Be" have already been resolved. As was reported in PRAVDA, a response has already been received to the letter by A. Shatalova from Lipetskaya Oblast. The letter was discussed at a meeting of the Zadonskiy Rayon party bureau and executive committee of the rayon soviet. The village of Parusnoye has now been designated as a perspektivnyy locality, and its street has been named after Twice Hero of the Soviet Union M. Stepanishchev, a native of these parts. The Khmelinetskiy Sovkhoz has ordered a street layout and construction development plan and documentation for running gas lines to the dwellings, constructing roads and sidewalks.

As it turns out, not all villages previously designated as "neperspektivnyye" are in fact such. Many of them will continue to live and prosper.

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Sep 79 p 3

[Article by A. Mikhaylov: "Together With Their House"]

[Text] The inhabitants of small hamlets can move to perspektivnyy [designated for future development] settlements together with their house.

The social effect of reforms in the Non-Chernozem zone of the RSFSR depends in large measure on the housing and public buildings constructed in rural areas and on the conveniences afforded the rural populace. The author of this article discusses one of the reserve potentials of rural construction.

SNiP [Construction Standards and Regulations] 60-75 require that a living standard not inferior to an urban living standard be provided in perspektivnyy villages. One can name many communities where such conditions have already been established (not less than 13 square meters of floor space per capita, presence of requisite cultural-service facilities — clubhouses, schools, hospitals, retail stores, central heating plants, laundries, etc.). These communities include Verkhnyaya Troitsa in Kalininskaya Oblast, Shapshl in the Tatar SSR, Vertilishki in Belorussia, and many Baltic rural communities. Today, however, there can and should be many more such communities.

How does the planning of construction development of perspektivnyy communities take place? Architects include in the first phase of construction more than 70% of the entire housing projected for the planning-covered period, a large portion of public buildings, the most important and costly heat supply, water supply and sewer system facilities.

Such programming is patently unrealistic. For the Non-Chernozem zone as a whole, with this approach from 25 to 40 billion rubles will be needed to carry out just priority construction of the central communities of 9,700 sovkhoses and kolkhoses, and yet construction must also be performed in remote settlements and on individual farms. It is difficult to put such large funding through the construction process pipeline in a period of 3-8 years, the period covered by the first phase of construction. This will require at least 12 years.

Let us see what is happening as a result of this way of handling things. While a new complex of housing and service facilities is being built in the central community, living conditions for the inhabitants of neperspektivnyy [designated unsuited for future development, to be eventually eliminated] villages are not improving. And frequently they even close down stores, medical aid facilities, schools, etc. This heightens the unequal status of the residents of central and neperspektivnyy villages. And if development of the new complex of housing and service facilities is delayed (and this is a customary phenomenon in the Non-Chernozem zone), the people's dissatisfaction with living conditions becomes a factor impelling migration. With an overall shortage of manpower this migration can place in doubt the realizability of the very plans of establishing enlarged communities: stated in simple terms, there will be nobody for whom to establish them.

Thus the presently adopted method of reorganizing rural communities fails to ensure adequate succession. The gap is widened between the present state of the village and its future countenance. The period during which it will no longer be comfortable living in the old village but the new one is not yet built becomes dragged out too long.

Essentially an entire stage -- a transition phase -- has been omitted in reorganization of the village, and there is an attempt in latent form to reject the old village all at once and shift in one jump to the new village. This is unrealistic. Life demands that more attention be focused on improving living conditions for the entire population of a farm, which resides not only in central but also neperspektivnyye villages.

For this it would be advisable more fully to utilize existing housing. For some reason when planning communities the housing of neperspektivnyye villages, comprising from one half to 80% of all existing farm housing, is ignored. Practical experience indicates that one can preserve in the central communities themselves not more than one third of existing houses in connection with the establishment of health zones, site layout rearrangement and renovation.

And yet among existing rural housing there are many well-built structures suited for further service. More than 800 million square meters of housing have been built for the rural populace in this country just in the last 20 years, involving a cost of approximately 100 billion rubles. And now due to the new site planning, 80% of this housing is to be replaced. The very focus on accelerated replacement of existing housing generates a slighting attitude toward existing houses.

And yet existing houses in the village could be renovated. Unsightly add-ons could be removed, facades improved, with modified layout, gambrel roofs added, building local water supplies, sewer and central heating systems. In this manner we could completely transform existing farmhouses, make them comfortable and attractive, while at the same time preserving their individuality. Joining two or three houses with connecting structure and adding a second floor enables one in addition to make a village's architectural appearance more expressive and distinctive.

One could move farmhouses which are not included within the boundaries of a new community, while the most sturdily-built of the neperspektivnyye villages could be moved and located in a community slated for future development -- this would save thousands upon thousands of buildings.

Calculations indicate that renovation and improvement of existing housing will make it possible to achieve considerable savings in funds, reduce capital spending requirements and, what is very important, to improve living conditions for a considerably larger segment of the rural population as early as the first period of construction of enlarged communities. With a total cost of building a community for 1,000 persons at 5 million rubles, approximately 1.5 million is allocated for the first phase (40% of this amount is designated for public buildings and amenities). Farmhouses accommodating 200-230 persons could be built with these funds. The same

funds could be partially utilized for renovating structurally sound but outdated houses in the central community. Then by the end of the first phase of construction, approximately 450 persons could be provided with quality housing. If the program includes renovation and partial moving of sound houses from villages designated for elimination, quality housing could be provided for 600 persons in the first phase for the same amount of money.

Different funds utilization variants are possible. The main criterion for selecting an optimal variant should be that of obtaining the maximum social effect of village reorganization with the least cost, improvement of living conditions for the residents not only of villages designated for future development but also those designated for elimination.

Consequently it is advisable to plan by phases and stages not so much volume of new construction as achievement of specified living conditions indices by a specified time for the entire population of a farm or rayon as a whole.

Belorussian Construction Cooperatives

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 20 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by A. Zakharov: "Cooperative House in the Country"]

[Text] Since time immemorial the home has been a primary concern of the peasant. Today quality housing can tell something of the economic and social processes in the village.

Many people are involved in considerable construction in the village, financed by state money, kolkhoz loans, and private savings.

Joyous changes have taken place, for example, on the Gigant Kolkhoz in Bobruyskiy Rayon. They have built 18 good-quality dwellings and cultural-service facilities. Living standards have improved significantly on the basis of all-out growth of societal production. Average kolkhoz farmer earnings have reached 130 rubles a month, while leading farm machine operators, stockmen and truck drivers earn more than 200 rubles a month. In many families several persons are working. Here are some examples. Kolkhoz truck driver Ivan Khursan earned 4,000 rubles last year. His wife, an accountant, earned approximately 1,500. Farm machinery operator Iosif Dayneko earned 4,638 rubles during that same period of time. The family of vegetable growing brigade leader Nina Belyakova earned more than 4,000 rubles annual income. All of them, together with an additional 20 field croppers, farm machinery operators, truck drivers, and agricultural specialists decided to form a rural housing construction cooperative.

"We have the money, and the time is right," stated Ivan Khursan. "With the aid of a cooperative we shall be able to obtain a fine apartment with all conveniences on preferential terms. And what is also important, each of us will be freed of all the exhausting bother connected with construction, as well as a considerable expenditure of energy, nerves, and time."

Of course such apartments cost considerable money. But the shareholders are willing to spend this money in the knowledge that they will be assisted by the state and the kolkhoz. Thanks to the cooperative they will acquire an apartment which can be handed down to their children and grandchildren and in which the entire large family can live.

Two rural ZhSK [Housing Construction Cooperatives] were formed on the Brilevo Sovkhoz in Gomel'skiy Rayon. The first 18-unit apartment house erected on a cooperative basis should be ready for occupancy this year. Following the example of the Brilevo Sovkhoz, a cooperative was formed at the Gomel' Vegetable Factory. Twenty-four factory workers and specialists became housing construction cooperative shareholders. A cooperative was also formed in Grodnenskaya Oblast, in the village of Zales'ye, which is the central community of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Smorgonskiy Rayon. MPMK-80 [expansion unknown] will erect an apartment building for the cooperative's shareholders.

But unfortunately we have already named almost all the rural housing construction cooperatives established in our republic.

I recall the year 1962 -- when housing construction cooperatives first began to be formed. At that time this new innovation was not an immediate success even in the cities. It was necessary to overcome many difficulties and coordination problems before a smoothly-running and efficient system of resolving this problem was established. Although only a few cooperatives were formed initially, today the situation has changed to such a degree that city dwellers wishing to join a housing construction cooperative must patiently wait quite some time for their turn to come up.

Something similar to what was happening in the cities 17 years ago is now taking place in the Belorussian villages. But the times urgently demand extensive development of cooperative housing construction, which should become an important component part of comprehensive transformation of today's village. To achieve this end one should first and foremost skillfully conduct large-scale publicity on kolkhozes, sovkhoses and at other agricultural enterprises on the advantages and importance of cooperatives. This is particularly essential since many rural workers do not know about the numerous preferential terms available to the members of cooperatives. They are poorly informed about the fact that the state offers considerable assistance to housing construction cooperatives, not only granting long-term credit on preferential terms but also specifying contractors and allocating for them the requisite resources. It is true that recently Stroybank issued a pamphlet containing the rules and regulations of financing and credit for cooperative housing construction. By reading this pamphlet carefully, one can find on pages 4, 6, 7 and 18 a partial list of the benefits to rural cooperatives as well. But for some reason the pamphlet can be found only at bank offices; it is not available at rayon executive committees or rural Soviets, let alone farms.

A legitimate question arises: why not follow the example of the Baltic republics and publish in a large press run special booklets or advertising prospectuses which would describe all the advantages, conditions of

construction, rules of organization and operation of rural cooperatives. This would unquestionably be useful.

Everyone with whom we have talked agrees that it is time to establish housing construction cooperatives primarily in large communities which are centers for servicing entire rural areas, so-called base localities of rural population settlement systems. At the first stage 240 such communities would be established. This need is also dictated by the fact that after locating large agrarian-industrial facilities in them, the base localities will be transformed into interfarm and administrative centers for rural areas. Therefore we must make every effort to expand housing construction, and particularly to form ZhSK.

Many rural inhabitants are correct in their view that an important role in establishing ZhSK could be played by blocks of model single-family dwellings, organized in one of the communities designated for future development in each administrative rayon. It would be expedient to build in short order in these blocks farmhouses based on the best designs, and then offer them for sale to farm families on a cooperative basis. This would present an opportunity to convince future members of rural cooperatives not only by word but also by graphic demonstration. Unfortunately these realistic possibilities are being poorly utilized.

Rural cooperatives need diversified, improved farmhouse designs taking into account the specific features of the structure of life of rural toilers. There are many such designs among available documentation, but rural toilers have little knowledge of them.

Belorussian SSR Gosstroy displayed a useful initiative when it decided in 1978 to publish in large numbers a color-illustration folder with 40 house designs for individual home builders and rural cooperatives. In addition to the best Belorussian designs, it includes modern designs produced by architects of the Baltic republics, the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Moldavia which are the best adapted for our conditions. A contract to print this folder was awarded to the Molodechno Printing Plant, but we are almost 7 months into 1979, and the folder, for which rural single-family builders and cooperative members are waiting with great anticipation, has still not been published.

There exists the following government procedure: provision of standard design documentation and information materials is assigned to the Central Institute of Standard Design (TsITP). This institute has an affiliate in Minsk. And although design institutes are continuously adding to the list of new designs, rural homebuilders, farms, and local authorities are not well informed about this. And yet homebuilders are interested not only in obtaining timely information, but chiefly blueprints and working drawings for farmhouse construction.

Our republic is presently lagging behind several other republics and districts in the area of development of rural ZhSK. In the Lithuanian SSR,

for example, apartments and farmhouses for thousands of families have been built in recent years with the aid of ZhSK. In the Estonian SSR a special administration has been established under the republic Estkolkhozstroy Association for supervising rural cooperative construction. And this has produced positive results. In Uzbekistan rural ZhSK members have already taken occupancy of more than 100,000 square meters of housing, and this cooperative housing was built quickly and is of good quality.

The Belorussian SSR can not only adopt but also multiply this experience. At a republic seminar held in Minskaya Oblast at the beginning of this year, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, Comrade F. M. Masherov, Candidate Member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, stressed the necessity of establishing housing cooperatives in the village as one of the most important forms of effective assistance to the individual homebuilder.

Cooperatives will help not only more rapidly to resolve the problem of providing quality housing to all rural workers but also to improve the look of our communities, establish more densely-clustered housing, and reduce expenditures on providing utilities.

Mari Rural Housing Construction

Moscow STROITEL'NAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Sep 79 p 2

[Article by V. Solov'yev: "Considering Villagers' Opinion"]

[Text] Unfortunately the percentage share of single-family farmhouses in the villages of the Mari ASSR is increasing slowly. Clients, architects and contractors are encountering many difficulties. One of these is the problem of obtaining utility hookups. Obviously it is cheaper and simpler to build, for example, a series 25 27-unit apartment building than to build 27 single-family farmhouses. I believe that the rural construction people know what it costs to run heat, sewer and gas lines to farmsteads. Operation and maintenance of these facilities are also expensive. Community boiler facilities, water-treatment plants, and centralized water supply are profitable only with a substantial concentration of the populace in communities. This is why the majority of single-family dwellings and duplexes are built with partial services.

Since the beginning of this five-year plan, approximately 300,000 square meters of housing have been completed for occupancy in the villages of this republic. Construction has been completed on the first phase of the experimental-demonstration community of Vyatskoye in Sovetskiy Rayon, the village of Pomary in Volzhskiy Rayon, and a number of other communities. The Construction and Architecture Administration of this republic's Council of Ministers as well as the designers have taken the care to ensure the uniqueness of these settlements.

In Pomary, for example, primarily single-family dwellings and duplexes have been erected. They offer a variety of architectural layouts. The community also contains prefabricated houses of wood -- a traditional material in this republic. There are also brick buildings. Good conditions for

private-plot farming have been created in this community, which presently has a population of almost 2000.

Building designs for villages were collected throughout the country, and even borrowed from Poland and Finland. Do rural dwellers like them? A survey conducted by the volunteer Institute of sociological research under the Mari CPSU Oblast Committee helped learn public opinion.

In seven communities representatives of more than 1000 families were surveyed; 114 of these reside in one-story single-family dwellings of various types, while the remainder live in sectional multistory buildings.

The question of whether they like their community was answered in the affirmative by 73.2% of those surveyed, in the negative or approximately 10%, while the remainder were undecided.

Of what are these appraisals formed? One of the main components is type of dwellings. It is interesting to note that one-story single-family dwellings are to the liking of almost all those persons residing in them, although approximately one out of every five such buildings does not have all utility hookups. Of course it would be erroneous to assume that country dwellers are indifferent toward public services. But nevertheless they prefer single-story dwellings.

And what about those who live in multistory buildings? More than half stated that they like their buildings, especially young people.

The survey showed that not everywhere have conditions been created for a private subsidiary food-producing operation. Almost 30% of those surveyed have neither vegetable garden nor orchards, although the majority would like to have such a plot. Many are unhappy with the location of their plot. There are almost no conditions allowing them to keep livestock and poultry. There are few barns, storage cellars and garages.

The results of the survey served as material for a conference-seminar on reorganization of the village organized by the party oblast committee and Council of Ministers of the autonomous republic. It was attended by representatives of party and Soviet agencies, construction and design organizations, agricultural agencies, farm managers and specialists. They discussed questions connected with architectural layout decisions for farm communities, selection of type of housing, as well as village utilities and services.

The conference resulted in specification of a substantial program of comprehensive transformation of this republic's villages. The Mariysk-Vyshnepetrovsk Institute, for example, is revising the master plans for 100 intra-communities of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Preference is being given to single-family dwellings. The second phase of development of the community of Vyatskoye calls for construction of single-family dwellings and buildings with yard outbuildings for private farming activities.

The Mariyskgrazhdanproyekt Institute has produced a catalogue of 32 single-family rural dwellings on the basis of the best standard and custom designs. Now soykhoz workers and kolkhoz farmers can choose and order a house to suit their taste. Marstroytrest and Markolkhozstroy are seeking to speed up the production of rural single-family dwellings for mass-scale erection at their rural construction combines.

Plans also call for further development of experimental-demonstration construction. The shaping of existing villages is presently in the completion stages, and new experimental communities are being established. For example, in five years the tiny hamlet of Filipp-Sol in Zvenigovskiy Rayon will be replaced by a community with a population of 1100. The Mari Territorial Administration has organized a model project here, beginning construction development with a central boiler facility, laying utility lines, constructing roads and other infrastructure facilities. The purpose of this experiment is to build in this autonomous republic one of 200 communities which will offer the most favorable conditions for rural worker labor, recreation and daily activities.

3024

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REGIONAL

ROLE OF PARTY IN LOCAL SOVIETS

Potential of the Local Soviets

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] Initiative and Activity of the Deputies--I have known Don grain farmer Mikhail Gayduk for a long time--he has grown wise with experience as a machine operator and a people's deputy. For his dedicated labor in his native land on the sovkhos Artemovets he has been awarded the rank of Hero of Socialist Labor. The solicitous head of the family, the son is constantly at work with his father, Mikhail Georgiyevich, in the business at hand. He sees to the opening of machine operator courses for young people, he goes to the soldiers' meetings, and he sounds the alarm if there is need to repair a bridge and get the roads in shape, and he worries about whether there should be more flowers in the courtyards and on the village streets. His countrymen have a deep respect for Gayduk.

And yet they sometimes ask: "Misha, what do you need most of all?" "Not more and not less," Gayduk says with a smile, "just enough so that the people around here may live better."

Yes, in his painstaking work this elected representative of the people is obliged to implement the party slogan "Everything for the individual, everything for the sake of man."

It is from these standpoints that many of the Don deputies approach their public concerns. For example, in the same Oktyabr'skiy Rayon where M. Gayduk works each of the 692 deputies takes an active part in the work of the soviets. And taking the lead are the communists. Helping to increase the sense of responsibility of the communist deputies are the regular discussions at the meetings of the party groups and at the bureaus and party committees on the subject of the results of their work and their needs and problems.

Experience always offers convincing evidence that even the finest initiative is only effective when it is translated into real actions and when there is support for active organizational work. This is manifested with

particular vividness in the fulfillment of the electors' mandates. The number of such mandates is increasing and their character and content is changing. The Oktyabr' Rayon deputies in the ongoing convocation adopted 177 mandates for fulfillment. A considerable proportion of them pertains to increasing the effectiveness of production, construction and civic improvements, as well as the amenities in the personal service category. Of these mandates 138 have now already been implemented. Built in accordance with the electors' instructions are a 100-bed hospital, three clubs for 1200 persons, and six children's preschool institutions.

The initiative and activity are closely interrelated. The emotional zeal of the best outstanding workers is transmitted to the collective of the brigade, shop and plant. Among us on the Don, for example, there has been generated a certain movement calling for "Working Without Anyone Falling Behind." After all, could the initiators of this movement--the workers of the boiler plant called Krasnyy Kotel'shchik--for example, have been able to rouse the entire oblast to such competition without the active support of the comrades at labor, the party committees and the local soviets? Of course not. Initiative--the call to action--is the first step toward a planned goal. It is strong precisely by virtue of the support, the activity, the mass character, the dedication, and the faith in his own strength on the part of every worker and every collective.

Of course, it is very important in this matter that the party organizations pursue an active policy because without the aggressiveness and efficiency of the communists, their personal example and useful undertakings would at times come to naught and the individual would lose the desire to create and search for new reserves and to put them into operation and he would not care about tomorrow. The party committees have been concentrating their main attention on the training, advancement and education of the contingents of soviet workers and on furnishing effective aid to the soviets in stepping up the effectiveness of their activity.

Currently operating in the oblast are 505 local soviets and 26,766 elected deputies in them. Among these deputies the overwhelming majority are workers and kolkhoz farmers. Virtually 50 percent of the deputies are Communists, 74.5 percent have higher and secondary education, and the number of Komsomol members is growing.

The electors judge the prestige of the soviets primarily on the basis of how well they develop the economic structure and cultural facilities and how well the material and spiritual requirements of the population are met. The labor collectives of the oblast are ahead of schedule in fulfilling the established assignments and adopted commitments for the nine months of the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan and they are fully resolved not to slacken the pace. Extremely noteworthy is the increased activity of the people's electors and the growth of their prestige. And this prestige has undoubtedly been gained through affirmative action. The increasing activity of the deputies is strikingly illustrated by

the Rostov city soviet. In the right-flank ranks of the competition are found deputies of the soviets of various links Mariya Novikova, Mikhail Dudal', Valentina Zhukovets, Ivan Voyevoda, Zinaida Yeremenko and many others.

Analysis shows that the sessions of the local soviets have begun to carry out a more profound and more productive review of the prospects for development of the economic structure, capital construction, civic improvements, cultural and personal services for the population, and environmental protection. In discussions of the most pressing problems the activity of the deputies increased to a significant degree: more than 50 percent of all the deputies spoke at the sessions. They also made extensive use of their deputy status prerogative to direct questions to the executive committees and the directors of the enterprises, institutions and organizations. After the elections, for example, the deputies brought up 128 questions and, what is especially important, adopted concrete measures with respect to each of these questions. In particular, capital repair was carried out on the Azov-Pehskovo road and construction was accelerated on the Azov-Margaritovo road. At the prompting of deputy, distinguished machine operator, and Hero of Socialist Labor F. Kanivets, construction was also begun on a 200-person club which is to be a genuine cultural center in the village. It should be said that Fedor Yakovlevich himself took an active part in the construction, organized Saturday and Sunday volunteer workers, and, together with his countrymen, succeeded in erecting the club.

It became the rule that the questions prepared at the session are given preliminary study by a wide-ranging group of deputies. There is now significantly more activity in the permanent commissions, of which more than 3,500 are in operation in the oblast. This year they participated in the preparation and review of about 5,000 questions. The benefit derived from this activity is indisputable. Here is just one example. Checking on fulfillment of the decisions of the oblast soviet, the commission on industry and consumer goods production, headed by deputy and Novocherkassk party gorkom secretary V. Shevtsov, succeeded in getting removed from production more than 30 obsolete products for which there is no demand and it helped to get 11 new models into production.

At his meeting with the electors of Bauman district in Moscow city Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev noted that "in economic construction there are problems which no one can resolve more effectively than the soviets." This is particularly true of the problems of economics and the search for and exploitation of new reserves. Widely known among the deputies in the Don region is the initiative of GPZ [State Bearing Plant]-10 senior foreman A. Shapko "For each machine there is a certificate of effectiveness" and Kostsel'mash [Rostov Agricultural Machinery Plant] foreman G. Mukhim "A five-year economic account for everyone." Six years ago the production association Krasnyy Kotel'shchik, headed by Taganrog city soviet deputy A. Parshin, inaugurated the program "Working without falling behind in the

"production links." The program was approved by the bureau of the party city committee and recommended for dissemination. It was subsequently also supported by the service enterprises and organizations.

The scope of the activity of the active members of the soviets is truly limitless. The auxiliary farms are playing a significant role in increasing the production of animal husbandry output. Back at the beginning of this year, at the suggestion of the deputies, village gatherings were held in all the populated points of the General'skiy and Gapkinskiy village soviets. The participants in these gatherings called upon all the village inhabitants to raise two young hogs and not less than 100 chicks and 30 ducklings and to maintain cattle and rabbits on each private farm in 1979. This program found supporters in all the stations and villages of the Don and produced good results.

The deputies have made many valuable practical suggestions for the rational utilization of every cubic meter of land. Acting upon these suggestions, the soviets worked out, approved, and are now persistently implementing a complex of measures for conserving the land with the most fertile soil both on the fields of the public domain and on the personal plots. The subjects of the land and adherence to the laws pertaining to it have been discussed in the sessions of the oblast and settlement soviets.

Last year a valuable suggestion was advanced by the deputies of the Voykovskiy village soviet, who decided to increase the plowing area on no less than 20 hectares on the farms located in the territory under their jurisdiction. This was to be accomplished by rehabilitating the abandoned orchards and timber tracts, cutting down the number of field roads, ploughing up the shoulders, and putting the sand to use. The deputies of the Gusevskiy village soviet this year suggested that there be a further search for land resources under the slogan "Maximum yield from every cubic meter." Their commendable undertaking was bolstered by good practical actions. The oblast brought about 18,000 additional hectares of land into the rotation.

The deputies are striving by word and deed to justify the faith placed in them. People come to them with sensible suggestions, with their everyday problems, and with requests for advice and help. At the meeting the deputy is most often approached in reference to public affairs. USSR Supreme Soviet deputy L. Fokina, a worker in the Rostov shoe factory, does not fail to give active attention to a single verbal request or a single letter. Her vigorous actions have been instrumental in obtaining favorable outcomes in respect to the construction of housing and a vocational and technical school for the shoe factory workers. A children's playground has been built in the microrayon and the housing conditions have been improved for the families of soldiers who perished in the Great Patriotic War. And how much good and valuable advice she has given to her friends at work and how many skilled master workers she has nurtured as a tutor for young workers!

In accordance with the laws, not less than twice a year the deputies make regular reports to their electors. The reports of the communist deputies are heard with increasing frequency in the party groups and at the party meetings. Emulating the example of the Moscow soviets, a whole group of large enterprises in the oblast has established production deputy groups which are in active operation.

In the closing days of the fourth year of the five-year plan the deputies, like all the workers of the Don, are concerned about unconditional fulfillment of the plans as drawn up. Take, for example, Sal'skiy Rayon. Now in progress on the farms and in the brigades and departments is an intense struggle for fulfillment of the five-year plans for the sale of meat, milk, eggs and wool. High indicators are being achieved by the Novoyegorlyk'skiy village soviet, the initiator of the program approved by the party obkom and the oblispolkom for the development of competition in honor of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and for further development of the movement for adherence to the time schedule in the labor collectives. For the successes it achieved in the competition among the village and settlement soviets of the oblast the Novoyegorlyk'skiy soviet was awarded first place.

In all the undertakings, large and small but equally important for the state, the role of the deputies is invaluable. But, of course, we are by no means suggesting that all our operations are proceeding without a hitch, so to speak, or that all the soviets and deputies are fulfilling their commitments in ideal fashion. An analysis made recently by the oblast party committee showed that some party gorkoms and raykoms are doing a poor job of disseminating the progressive experience of the party groups in the soviets. Some of the primary party organizations are not paying attention to the communist deputies and are not always giving them effective aid in the fulfillment of their obligations. The justifiable critical comments and suggestions coming from the deputies are not always getting the proper support and not always being implemented at the proper time. Working below their full potential are various permanent commissions on youth affairs, culture and sports, trade, public dining, and personal services.

The party obkom is constantly at pains to see to it that the party gorkoms and raykoms make full use of such an important management tool as the party groups in the soviets. Also, that they take measures for further stepping up of the role of the committees in the activity of the local soviets in respect to implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. Only if the party committees pursue this policy in relation to the work of the soviets can we reasonably expect maximum initiative and activity on the part of the people's electors.

I. Bondarenko
First Secretary of the
Rostovskaya CPSU Obkom
and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

Management Role of the Soviets

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] The Vital Creative Work of the Masses--The soviets of people's deputies constitute the most democratic form of state power. The Communist Party is interested in bringing about a steady escalation of the role of the soviets and is conscientiously pursuing this policy in state construction. In line with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, our Andizhan party organization and the party obkom are carrying out systematic work to stimulate the activity of the soviets of people's deputies. In recent years the local organs of power have begun to make more effective decisions on questions within their purview and have strengthened their relations with the labor collectives; they have tightened up their control over the fulfillment of Soviet laws and party and government directives as well as their own decisions.

The local soviets of Andizhanskaya Oblast function as active organizers of socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the plans and obligations of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Taking part in our competition are nearly 95 percent of all the workers; 450 outstanding production workers have pledged themselves to fulfill two five-year plans within the five-year period. Nearly 500 people's deputies--workers and kolkhoz farmers--are now working on the upcoming five-year plan. Their dedicated labor is setting a good example for emulation.

The oblast's national economy has fulfilled the three-year assignment for all the indicators. And there has been no slackening of the pace in the current year. In industry the eight-month plans for production and sale of output have been exceeded. Labor productivity has risen 3.2 percent. The collectives of the construction organizations are getting good results with the current assignments. Complete fulfillment has been achieved for the production of silk cocoons, vegetables and fruits. The harvesting of cotton is in full swing.

There has been constant improvement in the forms and methods of party supervision of the soviets. The party obkom has elevated the standards for the communists' fulfillment of their obligations as deputies. In their sessions and before the electors the communist deputies have begun to speak out more frequently and they have begun to work more vigorously in the permanent commissions. They have begun to devote greater attention to implementation of the mandates and suggestions of the electors and to look into complaints and statements made by the citizens. Strengthening of the party influence is producing more efficient work by the divisions and administrations of the ispolkoms.

The party obkom has made a special point of examining the increasing role and initiative of the party groups in the local soviets. At work in the oblast are 93 party groups in the kishlak soviets of people's deputies,

four in the settlement soviets, and 21 in the city soviets. Most of them are skillfully directing the efforts of the apparatus of the ispolkoms, and of their divisions and administrations to solution of the principal social, economic and educational problems, are helping to achieve a harmonious blending of the local and state interests, and are drawing ever broader segments of the population into the work of managing state and public affairs.

Useful experience in supervising the work of the soviets has been gained by the party groups in the Andizhan city soviet, in the Markhamovskiy, Moscow, and Bozskiy rayon soviets, in the Kommunisticheskiy (Balykhabinskii Rayon) kishlak soviet, and in the Kullinskii and Naymanskiy kishlak soviets (Khodzhaabadskii Rayon).

At the meetings of the group the members hear reports from the communist deputies on their fulfillment of their obligations and implementation of the electors' mandates. The communists make many useful suggestions respecting development of production and improvement of the cultural and personal services for the population. In the Andizhan, Moscow and Markhamatskiy city soviets the communist deputies make regular reports to the party group. For example, Communist M. Khodzhaev, the chief engineer of Construction Project No 162, reported on fulfillment of the city soviet session's decisions regarding the task of putting a number of important installations into operation and A. Akbarov, the chief of the water and sewage administration Vodokanal reported on the condition of the city's water supply. G. Atabayev, director of motor vehicle enterprise No 37 in Moscow Rayon and head of the Shakhrikhan gorkom organization, delivered reports on their fulfillment of the electors' mandates and on the work stemming from citizens' letters and complaints. The party group of the Bozskiy rayon soviet discussed Z. Rasulov's report on measures to expedite construction of a gas line on the kolkhoz imeni K. Marks.

Setting an example of skillful organizational work is the party group of the Moscow rayon soviet. It consists of 63 communists. The group was instrumental in getting the session to look into the subject of "Progress of fulfillment of measures stemming from the critical comments made by deputies." Considerably more attention is now being directed to the taking of action on the criticisms and suggestions of the deputies. The ablest party organization is paving the way for the party groups of the soviets and the executive committees to so organize their work that there will be competent and concerned people, specialists, and a broad representation of deputy aktiv taking an active part.

As far as the soviets are concerned, they are attaching more decisive importance to the scope and quality of the electors' participation in the preparation and implementation of plans for the work. The point is the soviets of people's deputies are not just expected to solve economic, social, cultural and personal problems. In solving these problems the soviets should become a mass nation-wide school for state administration. It is

on this basis that the party obkom emphasizes improvement of the mass organizational work of the soviets and the development of democratic principles in their activity. A great deal still needs to be done in this regard. And the tried and tested path to the goal entails escalating the standards set particularly for the communists and developing in them a sense of responsibility with respect to the assigned task and a capacity for self-criticism. Unfortunately, one still runs into, though not often, cases of a bureaucratic attitude toward their obligations. This is the only possible explanation, for example, for the fact that some of the communist deputies of the Kurgantepinskiy rayon soviet are failing to make reports to their electors at the proper time and the fact that some communist deputies of the Izbaskanskiy rayon soviet have not made a single speech at the sessions. The party groups in the Sovetabad and Markhamatskiy city soviets and the Andizhanskiy and Izbaskanskiy rayon soviets are not giving the proper attention to fulfillment of the mandates of the electors. The party obkom has made strict inquiries of the supervisors of the party groups and has ordered them to regularly review the pressing problems and to obtain reports from the communist deputies.

The party obkom bureau obtained a report from the Bozskiy party raykom with reference to its supervision of the soviets of people's deputies. In 2.5 years there were 73 sessions, which reviewed 154 questions pertaining to the basic directions of the rayon's social and economic development. The issues of further development of the workers' initiative and of their participation in the administration of the national economy and cultural construction are constantly reviewed at the sessions of the rayon and kishlak soviets. Taking part in the preparation for and conduct of these sessions are more than 40 permanent commissions involving 236 deputies. They are successfully implementing comprehensive measures for the social and economic development of the rayon in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

A great deal has been done in the rayon and the oblast party organization is seeing to it that everything valuable and productive is accorded creative development and is incorporated in the work of the other local soviets. But we must always bear in mind that the Leninist modus operandi of management entails critical analysis of the accomplishments and constant escalation of the standards. The members of the party obkom bureau have therefore been evaluating the important deficiencies in the work of the ispolkom of the Bozskiy rayon soviet. Especially since the mistakes noted are also characteristic of some other soviets. Thus, the decisions made at the sessions of the Kuybyshev kishlak soviet are not being brought to the attention of the responsible officials and are not being recorded. Some of the decisions are of a general character. At its meetings this ispolkom has not taken up a single question pertaining to checking on the fulfillment of the decisions by the higher organs and their agencies.

In the context of a developed socialism strengthening the role of the soviets in economic and cultural construction is primarily the result of improvement of their session activity. This activity sector is constantly monitored by the party committees.

In the period of the current convocation the sessions (and there have been more than 1,100 of them in the oblast) has heard reports from 90% permanent commissions. The activity of these commissions is being enriched by new content. Thus, prompted by the initiative of the Khodzhaubakkiy rayon soviet permanent commission on agriculture, all the kishlak soviets have set up auxiliary brigades made up of able-bodied pensioners. These brigades provided a great deal of help to the kolkhozes in the care of the cotton crops in the difficult spring of this year and now their organizational and vital experience has become a valuable adjunct to the workers of the fields in the harvesting of the crop. At its session the Leniniski city soviet permanent commission on health and social security took up the question of "Progress of fulfillment of the party and government directives pertaining to improvement of the material welfare of the disabled of the Great Patriotic War and the families of the military casualties."

Acquiring ever greater popularity is the strengthening of the links between the Soviets and the population through such means as the reports made by the executives of the ispolkoms to the electors on the subject of fulfillment of the mandates. The workers are addressing important issues and are coming up with many recommendations and suggestions for civic improvements and beautification of the cities, settlements and kishlaks.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the Supreme Soviet USSR Comrade L. I. Brezhnev had emphasized the fact that "carrying out mandates is no simple matter. Often it is very troublesome. The mandates of the electors frequently involve corrective amendments to our plans. But nevertheless this work is entirely necessary. And it is essential that it be done completely and well." It is on the basis of the efficiency with which the mandates are fulfilled that the electors judge their organ of state power.

The oblast soviet of people's deputies and the city, rayon, kishlak and settlement soviets are steadfast in achieving fulfillment of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's directives stipulating the need to so organize all the work that every Soviet individual will feel that he is participating in the state undertakings and will be sure that his opinion counts in the making of major and minor decisions.

The party obkom attaches great importance to the work dealing with the letters and statements of the workers. At the Ninth Session of the oblast soviet a discussion was held on the subject "Status of and measures for improvement of the work in connection with workers' letters and statements and reception of visitors in light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress." The oblast newspapers had previously carried an appeal to the voters asking them to send in their suggestions on this subject. Letters have started coming in to the ispolkom from workers who have helped in revealing deficiencies in this important undertaking and the oblispolkom has begun to take measures for a more skilled and responsible investigation of the citizens' statements and complaints. At the same time, the workers have also

come forth with a number of suggestions on other matters. N. Usmanov, a worker of sovkhos imeni Engel's in Andizhanskiy Rayon, suggested placing more emphasis on the work of introducing new ceremonies and rituals. The oblast soviet took this suggestion under advisement and authorized the setting up of appropriate commissions. Also received were other suggestions reflecting the needs of various population groups and regions of the oblast. They have all been given consideration in the operational plans of the soviets.

The comments, expressed wishes and suggestions of the voters and the enlarged scope of these reflect the increasing social activity of the workers and their ever wider participation in the administration of the affairs of the state and society.

S. Mamarasulov, First Secretary
of the Andizhanskaya Obkom of
the CP of Uzbekistan, Deputy
to Supreme Soviet USSR

746.

CSO: 1800

REGIONAL

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE ON LENINIST NATIONAL POLICY

Overall Action Program

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 18 Oct 79 p 3

[Article: "A Representative Forum: The All-Union Conference on 'National and International in the Contemporary World'"]

[Text] On Friday, 19 October, the All-Union Scientific Conference on "National and International in the Contemporary World" will open in the capital of our republic.

At the request of SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA's reporter, D. T. Ursul, academician of the MSSR Academy of Sciences and secretary of the MSSR Academy of Sciences Social Science Department, talks about the tasks of this representative forum.

The communist party has always devoted a great deal of attention to national problems and it has persistently implemented and is implementing a Leninist national policy. As a result of socialism's victory in our country, the national problem has been solved: the socialist nations and ethnic groups have achieved a high level of economic and cultural development; the friendship and unity among the peoples of the USSR have become unshakable; and a new historic community of people--the Soviet people--has appeared. Over 100 nations and ethnic groups make up the Soviet people and they are working hand in hand while creating a communist society.

For the creative development of a Leninist national policy, the CPSU Congress outlined a broad action program on the international indoctrination of workers and on strengthening the sociopolitical, ideological and ethical unity of the Soviet people. While establishing the immediate tasks for the development of Soviet science, the congress indicated the need "to

study the theoretical problems of developed socialism, the principles for transforming it into communism and the mechanism for the operation and utilization of these principles." Moreover, the problem of drawing nations closer together, the problem of strengthening the international unity of Soviet society, was given special attention.

A practical solution to the problem of balancing national and international aspects is especially important in the process of drawing nations closer together. During the development of communism, common, in essence, international traits of socialist nations are being formed and the role and importance of these traits is steadily increasing in the affairs of ethnic groups. Our success in further strengthening the international unity of Soviet society is greatly dependent upon a correct balance between the national and international aspects. A thorough study of the problem of drawing nations closer together under developed socialism has also been necessitated by the nature of the ideological struggle at the modern stage. Bourgeois ideologists and anti-communists are distorting Soviet reality and the CPSU national policy. Because of this, one of the most important tasks of Soviet scholars is to unmask bourgeois lies and truthfully discuss the actual processes of national relations within the USSR.

The study of national relations under mature socialism must, in the final analysis, "promote a further strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the great Soviet people." This is precisely what was emphasized by the CPSU Central Committee decree on "Further Improvements in Ideological and Political Indoctrination."

Considering the need for a multi-faceted, comprehensive approach to the problem, the USSR Academy of Sciences (the Scientific Council on National Problems of the Social Sciences Section of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium), in conjunction with social science scholars of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences, initiated the convocation of a scholarly forum to outline ways for furthering the study of the process of drawing nations closer together and the new phenomena linked to this process and to develop scientifically substantiated recommendations to manage these processes in various spheres of activity.

The forthcoming forum will be extremely representative. It will include participation by major scholars from Moscow, the Ukraine, Kirgiziya, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Georgia, Uzbekistan, Armenia and Tadzhikistan; it will also include party and Soviet officials.

The theoretical part of the conference will last for three days; then, the participants will visit rayons and get acquainted with the operations of interfarm, agro-industrial associations and complexes and with the development of the republic's villages.

There is every reason to believe that the conference will be productive.

Future of Socialist World

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 20 Oct 79 p 1

[Article: "Develop Internationalists"]

[Text] A solution to the problems of the future development of socialist nations and of improving mutual relations among them is an important element for building communism. The communist party has always devoted a great deal of attention to national problems and it has persistently implemented and is implementing a Leninist national policy. As a result of socialism's victory in our country, the national problem has been solved and all socialist nations and ethnic groups have achieved a high level of economic and cultural development. Friendship and an invincible unity have become firmly established in the affairs of the USSR nationalities; a new historic community of people--the Soviet people--has appeared. For the creative development of the party's Leninist national policy, the 25th CPSU Congress outlined a broad action program on the international indoctrination of workers and on strengthening the sociopolitical, ideological, ethical and international unity of the Soviet people.

The All-Union Scientific Conference "National and International in the Contemporary World" began its work in Kishinev on 19 October. This scientific forum was organized by the Scientific Council on National Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the Scientific Council on National Problems of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences Social Science Department; participants include major scholars from the USSR Academy of Sciences: philosophers, sociologists, historians and ethnographers from Moscow and a number of union republics; and party and Soviet officials.

The conference presidium includes our country's prominent scholars, ideological workers and members and candidate members of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Byuro--I. I. Bodyul, P. V. Voronin, S. K. Grossu, G. I. Yereyev, Ye. I. Kalenik, I. P. Kalin, N. V. Merenishchev, P. P. Petrik, G. G. Dygay and M. M. Zaychenko.

"We were all very impressed by the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers which completed its work the other day in Moscow," stated Yu. V. Bromley, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in opening the conference. "It evaluated the initial results of the implementation of measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee in its decree on 'Further Improvements in Ideological and Political Indoctrination'; it helped uncover the strong and weak points in the ideological activities of party organizations and it helped establish the top priority tasks which should receive our attention."

In his report, M. A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized that an important task of ideological and political indoctrination is to inculcate pride in our socialist motherland in all Soviet people, further strengthen the fraternal friendship among nationalities and further strengthen proletarian internationalism. The joint struggle of the workers of all nations and ethnic groups for new successes in building communism firmly establishes this invincible friendship, the lofty sense of community and inseparability and the historic fate of the Soviet people. The issues of patriotic and international indoctrination are becoming especially relevant with the exacerbated ideological struggle in the international arena, where nationalism has become one of the primary supports for the apologists of imperialism in their subversive activities against true socialism.

A report on "The Party's Role in Implementing a Leninist National Policy" was given by I. I. Bodyul, first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and doctor of philosophy.

The following also gave reports at the conference during the day: Yu. V. Bromley, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Ethnography, "The Processes of Internationalization in the Contemporary World"; M. I. Kulichenko, doctor of history and director of the Department for National Relations of the CPSU Central Committee's Institute for Marxism-Leninism, "The Dialectics of National and International Under Developed Socialism"; I. I. Kalin, secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee and candidate of economics, "The Unity of National and International in the Communist Indoctrination of Workers"; G. B. Starushenko, doctor of jurisprudence and deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Africa, "National and International in the Development of Liberation Movements"; and N. G. Korletyanu, academician of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Modern Moldavian Language Department of the MSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Language and Literature, "National and International in World Ethnic Group Linguistic Affairs."

The conference is continuing its work.

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 21 Oct 79 p 1

[Article: "Examining the Important Problems of Modern Times"]

[Text] As already reported, the All-Union Scientific Conference on the "National and International in the Contemporary World" is continuing its work in Kishinev. On 20 October, the first section meetings were held: "The Theoretical Problems of National and International Aspects in Building Socialism and Communism," "National and International in the Development of Soviet Culture," "The National Issue in the Contemporary World and the Ideological Struggle," and "National and International in Soviet Historiography."

"The conference is attracting attention both by the broad range of phenomena and events being examined within the problems of inter-ethnic group relations and the national issue as a whole-- which is truly a world issue according to Lenin's definition-- as well as by the in-depth penetration into the nature of the conflict and tension which is so typical of the situation in the world of capital," stated A. N. Shlepakov, corresponding member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute on the Social and Economic Problems of Foreign Countries, in his discussion with V. Novosadyuk, ATEM [expansion unknown] reporter. "The U.S., Canada, the Western European countries and other countries where there are millions of destitute immigrant workers are the "hot spots" which have revealed the flimsiness of bourgeois doctrines and recipes for resolving the national issue. A global view of the problem made it possible for us to conduct a better evaluation of the significance of the historic alternative being realized under developed socialism. The impressive achievements of Soviet Moldavia and the other union republics in making inter-ethnic group relations more harmonious are a graphic confirmation of this fact."

While discussing specific directions for further study of the problem of inter-ethnic group relations, the conference participants are developing recommendations which will be beneficial for social practice and for all ideological work.

"The national issue itself occupies an important place in the affairs of ethnic groups," noted G. B. Starushenko, doctor of jurisprudence and deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute for Africa. "The significance of the national issue in the affairs of ethnic groups, especially in developing countries, has also recently increased due to the fact that imperialism is persistently trying to use the problems which naturally arise in any multi-national society in order to split and destroy the unity of revolutionary forces on the international scale and to subvert progressive states from within."

As emphasized at the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers by M. A. Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, nationalism is being converted into one of the main supports for the imperialists' special services in their subversive activities against true socialism. It is directed not only against socialist states but also against the developing countries which have achieved significant success in the struggle for their national and social liberation. In these countries, they are trying to prohibit any increase in the trends toward internationalism. Meanwhile, the internationalization of all aspects of public affairs is taking place in the contemporary world as a result of the development of the solidarity movement in the anti-imperialist struggle, the expansion in all kinds of contacts between nations and the unfolding of the scientific and technological revolution.

"This is why a correct balance between national and international is not just of theoretical importance but also of enormous political importance and this is what our conference is studying. The following principle established by Soviet scholars is specifically extremely important for the liberation movement, whose problems I am studying: while the nation state was the norm for the capitalist era, the democratic, multi-national state is becoming the norm for the transitional era from capitalism to socialism. After all, there are over 2,000 major national and ethnic groups in the contemporary world and the number of states is only 165. In the near future, this number will hardly exceed 200. Consequently, the efforts of governmental officials, politicians and scholars are now directed at providing a solution to these problems within the framework of multi-national states. Since everybody now recognizes that the national issue is being most successfully resolved under socialism, this will be an additional stimulus for the developing countries to give a socialist direction to their development. As is well known, the number of countries with a socialist orientation now exceeds 20.

"The study of trends in national and international development in the contemporary world reaffirms the validity of the Leninist national policy being conducted by our party and it provides the Soviet people the opportunity to evaluate our successes in solving national problems based on the merits," said G. B. Starushenko in conclusion.

The conference is continuing its work.

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 23 Oct 79 p 1

[Article: "The All-Union Conference Completes its Work"]

[Text] As already reported, the All-Union Scientific Conference on the "National and International in the Contemporary World" was held in Kishinev for a period of three days. The urgent problems of national development, the processes of internationalization and the issues of international indoctrination were examined by the participants--the country's prominent scholars, philosophers, historians, sociologists and ethnographers from almost all the union republics and from a number of the autonomous republics--in light of the proceedings of the All-Union Conference of Ideological Workers.

At the plenary sessions which were held on 22 October--the final day of the conference--reports were given by F. T. Konstantinov, doctor of philosophy--"The Balance between National and International in the Development of the Socialist Community"; V. S. Zelenchuk, candidate of history--"The Unity of the National and International in the New Soviet Ceremonies"--a report prepared in cooperation with D. T. Ursul, academician of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences; Yu. V. Arutyunyan, doctor of history--"Socio-cultural Development and Bringing Nations Closer Together"; and A. M. Lazarev, academician of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences--"The National and International in Creating and Consolidating the Soviet System of Government for the Moldavian People."

"A discussion of the special features of internationalization under socialism and capitalism occupied a special place at the conference," stated Yu. V. Bromley, academician of the USSR Academy of Sciences, to an ATEM reporter. "The development of ethnic groups and the solution of national problems in the USSR, the countries of the socialist community, the developing countries and the countries of the capitalist world was revealed. Theoretical and methodological issues held a significant position in the reports at the plenary meetings and in the work of sections. The balance between national and international was examined in all spheres of public affairs, including economics, sociopolitical affairs and the areas of culture and language. The conference demonstrated an increased level of scientific research, the effectiveness of a comprehensive approach to solving national problems and the need for further coordination in studying them.

Members and candidate members of the Moldavian CP Central Committee Bureau--I. I. Bodyul, P. V. Voronin, S. K. Grossu, G. I. Yeremey,

Ye. P. Kalenik, I. P. Kalin, N. V. Merenishchev, P. P. Petrik, G. G. Dygay and N. M. Zaychenko--participated in the conference's work.

The participants of the All-Union Scientific Conference visited a number of interfarm associations, sovkhoz plants and kolkhozes and they became acquainted with the work of cultural institutions.

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CS0: 1800

REGIONAL

OBLAST PARTY HEAD CITES SHORTCOMINGS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Oct 79

[Article by V. Ptitsyn, First Secretary of the CPSU for the Murmansk oblast: "Testing in Action--The Life of the Party is the Authority for Decisions"]

[Text] Lenin's well-known thesis calling for "checking the people and checking the actual fulfillment by them of their instructions" is especially applicable nowadays. At a time when the scale and complexity of the problems of Communist construction have increased enormously, any non-fulfillment of instructions results in a great loss. And, conversely, a precise and clear-cut carrying out of an assignment invariably leads to success.

The party organization of our oblast is doing a great deal to improve control and verification of the carrying out of various instructions. Recently we have examined this question in detail and submitted it to the consideration of the plenary session of the oblast committee of the CPSU. Cited at the session were examples of determined and purposeful efforts of party oblast committees to carry out in life the decisions of higher-level organizations--both of the party and the government--as well as their own decisions. When the oblast faced the problem of having to increase sharply the potential of the apatite mineral industry, the oblast committee assumed control over the carrying out of a program of reconstruction and expansion of the apatite association at Khibiny. It also helped create within the collective an atmosphere of high-level technical creativity. Here are the results. The annual production of the mineral concentrate at the apatite collective increased from 6.3 million tons in 1965 to 16.8 million tons during the current year. Throughout three successive five-year plans chemists had been working without interruption in an effort to increase continuously the volume of the output. Substantial results have also been achieved as regards the solution of other problems facing the Communists of the oblast. We managed to achieve the foremost rate of development of the energy base, extend the duration of Arctic navigation and sharply increase the output of cured sturgeon filets as well as of smoked and canned fish.

In the field of agriculture the following results were obtained. During the current five-year plan, the annual output of cattle increased by about 20 percent; that of hogs--by 45 percent, and that of fowl--by 30 percent. Also produced in marketable quantities were early cucumbers, tomatoes, and green onions. Frankly, all this was not easy to accomplish under sub-Arctic conditions. A good many times we had to try to convince the people and prove to them that even the barren northern earthland can become a base for growing teat-fed animals and fowl, not to mention such traditional branches of northern production as the raising of reindeer and other animals.

At first, the solution of the problem was pursued along two principal directions: construction of new buildings and the strengthening of the feed base. The best brigades, headed by Communists V. Serikov, E. Raniyev and N. Kalatskiy were sent to the farm areas involved. The GLAVNECHERNOZEM-VODSTROY (Main Administration of chernozem development construction) supported this initiative and helped to set up two new cost-accounting land development sectors. The staff of mechanics in the village was expanded and their number was increased by 34 percent.

In organizing the carrying out of the decisions of the party and the government concerning non-chernozem regions, measures reflecting collectively determined decisions were carried out with special emphasis. The role of the bureau and the secretariat in controlling the carrying out of the various decisions was increased. At almost every meeting we now get information as to what has and has not been accomplished. We examine the matter carefully in order to determine who has failed to carry out his instructions--and why. There were cases where non-fulfillment of instructions resulted in punishment. In some cases the extreme step was taken of replacing the leader of the unit. In this way, upon the recommendation of the oblast committee, sovkhos directors A. Vilenkin, A. Udalov and A. Voronov, and the head of the Murmansk Land-Improvement Association, G. Bestayev, were relieved of their duties.

The plenary session which examined the question of control over the carrying out of its decisions, revealed also some weak spots in our own work. It developed that many party committees as well as the party's oblast committee itself were tempted into adopting a number of new decisions and developing various measures while simply lacking the time to complete the carrying out of decisions already adopted. I could cite the following example. The office of the Monchegorsk municipal committee, at its meetings during one and a half months, approved almost 150 measures. Try and check it ~~seems to~~ to see how they are being carried out!

In examining the causes for such shortcomings we determined that a great accumulation of documents is not always necessary. Occasionally, this flow derives from the inability of the party committee to identify the principal factors, to define the problems concerning which decisions should be taken.

Three years ago, let us say, the regional May Day committee of the CPSU undertook the task of stepping up the work of the party committee at the Murmansk construction association MURMANSKZHILSTROY regarding an increase in the productivity of labor and improvement in the quality of construction. In this connection it adopted an appropriate decision. After a certain period, they verified the situation and were forced to conclude that there had been no significant changes. A new decision was thereupon made. Then yet another one. Then the workers of the regional committee backed down and cancelled the decision on control which had failed to produce results. But they could not have achieved any results, because the documents were too general in tone. They were merely declarations calling for "strengthening the effort," "taking steps," etc. Such generalized instructions unfortunately often pass from one resolution to another. The idea is bound to arise: could such resolutions still be alive simply because they suit the interests of those who pass them ("It is easier to prepare a document"), as well as of those charged with carrying them out, for one could report the carrying out of such instructions in similarly generalized sentences?

And yet the vagueness of the decisions and lack of any specific deadlines for carrying them out have an adverse effect not only on improving the operation but also on the training of the personnel. I shall now get back to that same May Day regional committee. In the fall of 1977, it examined the work of the party committee of the Murmansk fishery combine as regards the organization of control and verification of the carrying out of the committee's decisions. Serious failures in this respect had been discovered and a decision was taken reflecting the general views and desires of the committee. Six months later, the secretary of the party committee of the fishery association, A. Zaytsev, described to the regional committee how each individual provision had been carried out, citing the specific imprecisions of the original formulation. The matter was thereupon removed from control. A year later, the same defects in the work of the party committee of the fishery association were faced also by the municipal committee because, for one thing, "needless paperwork" since it had no influence whatever upon the actual state of affairs, and, secondly, it played a clearly negative role from the training standpoint, since it enabled the secretary of the party committee to give a "successful" account of the fulfillment of something which had plainly not been fulfilled.

Duplication of decisions is also becoming more frequent because some party committees tolerate formalism in their control methods. The attention of our plenary meeting was called to this matter by a member of the oblast committee, a worker at the enrichment factory operated by the apatite combine, Z. Sokolova.

"When comrades visit us to examine some question or another," said she, "the work of the party organization is generally assessed according to the number of decisions adopted. The assumption is that once a matter was discussed, everything must be in order. Yet this is basically a false assumption. The effectiveness of party work must be assessed, first of all, on the basis of practical matters and final results."

"Yes," she continued, "sometimes the following also happens. Some secretary, understanding perfectly well that the given question can be solved at the working level, nevertheless submits it to collective discussion and thus creates still one more document, just to protect himself against criticism by the verifiers."

The regional committees are literally swamped with papers. The industrial transportation department of the Pecheneg regional committee of the party, which has only two employees, produced 40 questions for consideration at the office meetings, according to A. Gostintsev, member of the oblast committee of the PECHEGANIKEL combine.

Here is another admission, voiced from the podium of the plenary meeting by the first secretary of the municipal committee of the CPSU in the city of Kirov, G. Gil'manov.

"The flow of paper," he said, "literally floods us and interferes with normal party work."

Is this an exaggeration? Alas, not at all. At the time of the check-up by the plenary meeting, the party committees had under control 525 resolutions and plans for measures to be taken, containing a total of 6,608 specific points. More than one-third of these were of such a general character that there was simply no one who could be asked to control the matter or to stop or delay any specific action.

The quality and authority of party decisions depend in many respects upon the extent to which they are in keeping with available material and human resources. How many times did we discuss the disastrous insistence on beginning construction of as many objectives as possible, without taking reality into account. We passed some threatening resolutions, very often utterly in vain. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Council of Ministers dealing with the improvement of efficiency of the economic mechanism provide a powerful stimulus for bringing some order at last into this area and to end the wasteful dissemination of personnel and resources.

A special subject is the education of our leaders in efficiency. Most of them are carrying out clearly and in good faith the directives of the party and state organs. Among their number I want to include, first of all, the director of the apatite combine, G. Golovanov, the manager of the Murmansk marine construction trust, V. Kulikov, and the head of the maritime fishing port, T. Shcherbayev. However, to put it mildly, there are also some executives who are not very orderly. And we, ourselves, are apparently to blame for this. It is too seldom that we summon someone to an accounting before the party for failure to fulfill the latter's decisions. And yet, as experience shows, strict demands and a demonstrated readiness to punish their non-fulfillment have a very favorable effect upon the training of the cadres. Here is another fact. The municipal committee of the party in the city of Kandalaksha directed the locomotive depot to provide

supervisory assistance to a suburban soykhoz. The head of the depot, Communish K. Denisov, viewed the decision with little concern. Soon, because of his continuing to ignore the decision of the party and his personal lack of discipline, the party office formally reprimanded the comrade. So what happened? Within two weeks, all the agreed conditions were fulfilled by the leaders.

Sometimes there are also cases such as these: Party committees adopt sound, well justified decisions, and spare no amount of effort to help carry them out. And still the matter does not work out. This is what happened to us at the emergency construction project at Monchegorsk, where new facilities were being built for copper and nickel production. The oblast committee of the party took a number of decisions. It would seem that they did everything they could, and still there was no change in the process of construction. We were completely lost in trying to guess the reason. However, the cause was revealed when members of the office of the oblast committee--prior to traveling to the area in question for a meeting--examined the individual objectives and met with workers and construction superintendents. So what happened? The Monchegorsk city committee of the party and the economic leaders of the KOLSTROY combine did indeed accept the decisions of the oblast committee's office as an order for battle and exerted every effort to carry them out. But all this, if one may say so, remained very superficial. Our recommendations never reached the primary organizations of the party groups or the very individuals upon whom personally the elimination of the shortcomings in question largely depended. The result was that, at the top, there was some extremely active work, while the "bottom level" remained on the side. The conclusion obviously suggested itself. It involved a reorganization of the way in which decisions are carried out, so that the role of the primary party links would be increased and control from above would be strengthened with control from below. This theme has become one of the principal ones being discussed at the meetings currently being held by appropriate party organizations to assess the results of their efforts.

The ideas expressed at the plenary meeting did not simply remain inscribed in the minutes of the meeting. We are trying to carry out these ideas in life, and to concentrate our forces upon the most important problems. As far as possible we seek to avoid the substitution or duplication of party organs and we try to reduce the number of decisions adopted. A proposal has been made to all party organizations that within the next six months they should all hold party meetings on a subject described as "raising the vanguard role of the Communist." In recommendations sent out to the various localities special emphasis was laid on the questions of control and verification of the carrying out of such decisions. The department of organizational party work of the CPSU's oblast committee is preparing a brochure for publication in which the positive experience on this question is being generalized, as well as the experience accumulated by party committees of our oblast.

In a word, the Communists of the Kola peninsula are conducting a determined struggle for fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress as they improve their work in matters of control and verification of the carrying out of such instructions.

REGIONAL

ABSENTEEISM PLAGUES TADZHIK INDUSTRY

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] The Rostov initiative of "Working Without Laggards" has won broad recognition in the collectives of republic industry. Competition under this slogan is producing important results: dozens of enterprises and associations are working stably without lagging shops, shifts or brigades, and the number of workers not meeting output norms is decreasing. Still, there are many laggards in the republic. Why? The search for answers to this question prompted the editors to survey, using a questionnaire, the leaders of enterprises and associations not coping with assignments. The directors, party committee secretaries and trade union committee chairmen were asked to cite, based on economic activity results for the first half of the year, the basic reasons for failure to meet plans and to discuss what steps are being taken and what assistance is needed to overcome the lag.

The responses are in. True, some decided to remain silent, giving us to understand they have nothing to say. Among those remaining silent are "veteran" laggards: the "Tadzhiktorgmash" association, the Dushanbe Fittings Plant and the Proletarskiy Brick Plant. This year, they are operating worse than last year. The leaders of the Kanibadamskiy Canning Combine also did not wish to analyze the unsatisfactory operation of their enterprise. They probably do not consider themselves laggards, as the combine coped with the nine-month production volume assignment. But this is to the "credit" of planning organs, as the assignment was significantly lower than last year's. Still, the output sales program was underfulfilled.

Let us take a careful look at the explanations offered by the leaders themselves for the lag of their enterprises and associations. To get ahead of ourselves for the moment, let us note that many responses to the questionnaire force us to take a new look at certain aspects of economic activity and focus attention more sharply on those problems ordinarily viewed as being of secondary importance. But more about this later.

As one would expect, the basic hindrances to operating stably are planning and material-technical supply shortcomings, the personnel deficit and turnover, and technical and technological backwardness. There are many examples.

First, planning zig-zags. It is known that the amount of industrial production in the republic must increase by 39 percent during the five-year plan. A work program for each branch and for each branch subdivision has been drawn up with this in view. But time passes and the plan is lowered for first one enterprise and then another. How, then, can republic obligations be met?

We have already spoken of one enterprise for which the assignment was lowered, the Kanibadaaskiy Canning Combine. The nine-month production volume plan was overfulfilled by 7.4 percent at the Ura-Tyubinskiy Dairy Combine. But this high level was below last year's. The Dushanbe Wood-Processing Association also appears to be in good shape in terms of production volume, but it is over five percent short of last year's indicators.

This item calls attention to itself: enterprises for which production levels have been lowered generally go on to overfulfill plans, some by significant amounts. Does that mean the adjustments were not needed?

But the lack of coordination between production plans and material-technical supply plans has an especially pernicious effect on labor collective activity. Last year, the Leninabad Dairy Combine failed to cope with the assignment due to insufficient deliveries of milk by kolkhoses and sovkholes of its zone. This year, output has been sharply increased for it, but the supply problem has not been solved. In the first half of this year alone, the combine failed to receive upwards of 2,000 tons of milk, as much as it failed to receive during all of last year. As a result, the enterprise did not cope with the nine-month plan for a single basic indicator, although additional steps were taken to purchase milk from the population. Thus, the lack of coordination between the production plan and material resources condemned the collective to a long, drawn-out lag, with all its concomitant consequences.

In order to move forward confidently, one needs to see the long-range picture. Judging from the questionnaire, leaders of the Dushanbe association of brick plants are alarmed by just such uncertainty about the future, by the absence of a general development plan for the enterprise. In spite of frequent renovation of buildings and structures, a significant portion of the lead enterprise's equipment does not meet modern requirements.

Another enterprise, the Dushanbe Mechanized Quarry of the Ministry of Construction, is lagging for the exact same reason. There was a lack of prompt action for increasing the raw material base here, and they are now waiting for the courts to decide the question of setting aside plots of land for quarry use.

I would like to recall that part of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on improving planning and the economic mechanism

which states that the ministries should pay particular attention to the prompt development of long-range production development plans based on economic and engineering calculations which reliably assure improved production efficiency and work quality.

Interruptions in material-technical supply, the shortages of raw material, metal, lumber and other materials -- these, say production leaders with one voice, are the basic things hindering operation at full capacity. Thus, the Dushanbe Canned Meat Products Combine and the Leninabad meat industry association failed to receive hundreds of tons of livestock and poultry from supplier farms in the first half of this year, and there are no internal reserves which can correct that situation. We obviously need to seek out some sort of effective ways of influencing those who fail to meet contractual obligations, to find additional sources of stock-raising output. The republic Ministry of Agriculture, which is directly responsible for providing light and processing industry with raw material, must also think about this.

Just a few years ago, one could get a drink of kvass in practically any part of Dushanbe in the summer. Now, you'll have a hard time finding this drink, and it has disappeared entirely from the central streets. Who is to blame? "Trade," we read in the questionnaire response signed by the general director of the "Tadzhikpivo" association. It seems that trade organizations simply do not choose to carry kvass, and what is more, the normal return of reusable packing is not being ensured. This has a negative effect on the amount of bottled beer and mineral water, which are also in constant short supply in the summer, as well as in other seasons.

On the face of it, partnership relations in the common cause of providing the population with various beverages are not normal. But the answer itself, and its tone, are suspicious: "With the elimination of the above-indicated shortcomings and with improvement in trade organization, the lag will be eliminated in the fourth quarter." Who will eliminate "the above-indicated shortcomings," what steps does the association administration itself propose? Not a word about this.

The position of those enterprises whose suppliers are outside the republic is more complicated. The "Promstroyaterialov" association in Dushanbe (republic Ministry of Water Management), the "Metalloplastmassy" association, the Adrassanskii Low-Voltage Apparatus Plant, the Leninabadskii Enamelware Plant and a number of others cite suppliers. It is of course difficult to influence distant suppliers, but neither can we sit on our hands. Additional efforts are required of the services involved in material-technical supply; every means must be used to influence undisciplined partners. However, the impression is created that such measures are not being used fully. Even fines for failing to make deliveries are being levied rarely.

It is appropriate to recall that management practices provide quite a few effective forms of close cooperation between partners, of establishing direct ties and organizing competition between related collectives. One example is the "Worker Relay Race," which shows how to set up relations with suppliers to achieve high end results.

When you hear the next complaint about an unpunctual partner, I should like you to think: just look what happens when someone lets us down; so let's not fail those depending on us. Unfortunately, delivery discipline and unconditional fulfillment of contractual obligations have not yet become the norm in economic activity. It is a rare enterprise which copes with the plan in terms of the entire products list.

The personnel problem is among the basic causes of lagging. It has its own degree of urgency and its own "coloration" in each collective. Some need ordinary workers, others professionally qualified specialists, still others low-skilled workers. No enterprise can say it has eliminated this problem, that all personnel problems have been solved.

But the personnel problem is especially critical in several collectives. At the "Metalloplastmassy" association, for example, the following positions are unfilled: designer, technologist, two accountants, chiefs of the technical control and planning departments, and eight foremen and technologists. The association lacks a total of about 20 persons. It is hard to imagine a modern production facility which could get along without a detachment this size of production commanders and specialists. So the association is doomed to chronic lag and the Ministry of Local Industry is reconciled to this fact.

The personnel problem cannot be solved in a single day or even in a single year. This is the work sector which must be a matter of constant, uninterrupted concern. The more so, since securing people at enterprises is associated with a whole complex of conditions, from production to housing and personal services. Where enterprises are actually interested in keeping workers and specialists, housing and kindergartens are built, living and recreation conditions for the workers are improved, and there is concern for their occupational growth. At the Leninabad Enamelware Plant, for example, along with everything else to reduce personnel turnover, they plan to switch the main shop over from three- to two-shift operation.

Judging from the responses to the questionnaire, lag is usually the result of not one, but several causes. Thus, in analyzing the results of the first half of this year, leaders of the Dushanbe building materials association cite a whole bouquet of disorders presented both from within and from without. Here, too, there are undisciplined suppliers: on the one hand, the Dushanbe house-building combine has failed to supply foundation components, and on the other, builders are not picking up finished panels, although they ordered them. Here, too, there is high personnel turnover, a shortage of specialists, obsolete equipment and poor technological discipline. Moreover, the association has experienced a serious cut-back in liquid and solid fuel expenditure norms and coke is not arriving steadily.

Given such a collection of brakes, it would seem difficult to move off dead center and make a break-through, but the association has a concrete plan for overcoming the lag and, as is noted in the response, it is being assisted actively by the Ministry of Building Materials Industry.

Let us note that the optimism of association leaders is not without supporting evidence. In the third quarter, the collective had already met the plan in terms of basic indicators. There is hope that, with the help of its own ministry and the republic Ministry of Construction, it will be able in the future to properly adjust its interrelations with its suppliers and that the enterprise will be able to make up the ground lost.

This is not an isolated example. The time which has passed since the questionnaire has shown that lag can be overcome when the ministry and the enterprise leadership itself take energetic steps. So this disease, serious as it is, is curable. The "Khodzhentatlas" association, previously a lagger, emerged from the first nine months of this year with a plus in terms of production volume and labor productivity.

The "Tadzhikzoloto" association is still operating unevenly. The indebtedness incurred since the start of the year has not been reduced. But a fighting mood has been created in the collective, and it plans to carry out not only the plan, but the socialist obligations as well. Unfortunately, the enterprise has at times been seriously let down by railroad workers in the northern part of the republic and by motor-transport detachments No 33 and 37 of the Ministry of Transport and Roads. We also need the assistance of the union ministry, although much can be done in our republic as well. One would think the Tadzhik SSR Gosplan could meet halfway the request by enterprise leaders and associate the "Tadzhikzoloto" to Dushanbe plants so it could repair individual dredge and self-propelled excavator subassemblies.

The fourth quarter is underway. The republic already has brigades, shops and production facilities which have gone far beyond the program for the year and which are now working on the final year of the five-year plan. But there are also many laggards. In sending out the questionnaire, the editors were counting on the leaders of these associations and enterprises to analyze their own work in more depth, to think about and outline ways of overcoming lag, and to sense more sharply their own responsibility for the fate of the plans and obligations. This was the primary purpose of the survey of lagging enterprises. It is not a matter of indifference to the community how particular enterprises are operating or why not everything is going smoothly at them. The newspaper is performing the role of a public monitor of the activity of our production detachments. I should like to hope that this monitoring is effective.

The preparation and practical implementation of steps to improve the economic mechanism outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree and now begun must from the very start facilitate raising the level of work of all economic links. Socialist competition is a powerful tool for resolving the task of improving production efficiency and work quality. It must be closely coordinated with the new methods of management.

Party and trade-union organizations, leaders of lagging enterprises and responsible workers of the ministry apparatus need to do everything they can to ensure that labor collectives focus their primary attention on the more efficient use of production capacities and resources, on labor productivity growth and improvement in product quality, to ensure unconditional fulfillment of plans for the year and the entire five-year plan.

REGIONAL

DIETARY DEFICIENCIES AMONG TADZHIK PRESCHOOLERS TO BE RECTIFIED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 10 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] (From a meeting of the republic women's council) The republic women's council has reviewed at a meeting of its presidium the question of the status of and steps to further improve the organization of children's nutrition and the operation of preschool institutions in Gissarskiy, Garmaskiy and Leninskiy rayons. Information from the leaders of women's councils in these rayons was presented.

As was stressed at the meeting, definite work has been done here to improve the children's preschool education system. There are now more full-time day nurseries and kindergartens, and their material-technical base has been strengthened. This year, new kindergartens on "Pobeda" kolkhoz and "Varzob" sovkhos in Leninskiy Rayon and on the kolkhoz imeni Lenin in Gissarskiy Rayon are accepting young hosts.

However, as the speakers noted, there are a number of substantial shortcomings in the operation of children's preschool institutions in these rayons. One is poorly organized food services. In connection with the smallness of the milkrooms, not all rural youngsters are being provided with the necessary food. Not a single kolkhoz in these rayons has a milk kitchen. The menus in kindergartens and day nurseries are insufficiently varied, especially as regards seasonal produce. Few vegetable and fruit dishes are prepared.

Now, during the heart of the harvest on republic fields, when every hour in the fields is precious to the farmer, the operation of kindergartens and day nurseries must be significantly improved. Local women's councils must help them. The presidium called on all members and activists of the republic women's council to strictly supervise the activity of children's preschool institutions and help them ensure that preschool institutions are supplied with the necessary assortment of foodstuffs.

A resolution was adopted on the question under discussion. It was also recommended that the ispolkoms of the Gissarskiy, Leninskiy and Garmaskiy rayon Soviets of People's Deputies intensify their monitoring of progress in building children's preschool institutions.

A speech was given at the meeting by B.G. Bobosadykova, secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the republic women's council.

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